



**Full Length Research Article**

**COASTAL ECOTOURISM-BASED DEVELOPMENT FOR FISHERMEN SETTLEMENT IN LABUAN  
BAJO, DONGGALA, CENTRAL SULAWESI**

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**ABSTRACT**

Education Donggala has a potency which consists of the settlements of fishermen and coral cape that has attractiveness in natural and cultural tourism. The potency of the region should play an important role in the development of the region. It can be seen from the growth of tourist arrived from year to year, but the fishermen are generally still low-income. This fact is an interesting phenomenon to be further investigated to determine the various issues related to non-optimal development of fishermen settlement potency with coastal ecotourism potential. In the development of the ecotourism-based fishermen settlement is required several steps to be taken, among others, primary and secondary data collection. The data collected are analyzed by descriptive qualitative to describe various socio-economic activities within the fishermen settlement zone in an effort to increase productivity and to keep the preservation of socio-cultural, economic and environmental friendly development facilities. Similarly, the development of trading activities in the form of management and sales of marine productivity. The final result of this research indicates that the activity zones of a settlement should be connected with the coastal eco-tourism zone, in order to support each other.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Coastal fishermen settlements need to be developed with integration between the settlements and economic. The integration of settlement' space with various social and cultural activities with the coastal potency is required in order to improve performance and economic of the fishermen. This is in line with Santosa's opinion (2000), which states that the fishermen settlements should be developed continuously to support the ongoing needs of the community with regard to the potency of location, economic activity, social and cultural activities. Empirically, the fishermen settlement in Labuan Bajo Sub district has a potential as an areas of coastal tourism development (Bappeda Donggala, 2010). According Tuwo (2011), to increase the productivity of the communities, coastal tourism development concept cannot stand alone, so it needs to be supported by linkages (integration) with other sectors. The argument put forwarded by Tuwo, provides a fundamental understanding that the concept of settlement

space development should be supported by activity within the coastal ecotourism. Gaps are seen in the fishermen settlement in Labuan Bajo Sub district as the location of this study presumably due to the development of the coastal area does not yet include social, cultural and economic activities conducted by the people within the settlement. Potential activities of fishing communities as the main support of the productivity are important factor in the development of settlement space. This is in accordance with the opinion of Silas (1993) which states that the concept of productive settlement development is an integration approach of houses with opportunities to raise various natural resources, human and artificial resources to be able to increase the productivity of society.

Integration approach is an effort to develop the connectivity between regions' potency and community activities (Boe and Hanquet, 1999). Similarly, the development of fishermen settlement space must be conducted by involving the community as actors (Santosa, 2000). Thus, in the concept of integration, fishermen settlement cannot be isolated from various community activities in supporting coastal ecotourism.

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Coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement integration approach in Donggala is an approach that has not been widely studied, therefore very interesting to further be studied. Integration approach of coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement space is expected to improve the performance and economic outcomes of fishermen in Labuan Bajo Sub District which also have an impact on the improvement of physical and functional of fishermen settlement space.

### **Problem, Goal and Method**

Efforts to improve the economic performance of fishing communities have been done by the government from 2000 to 2011 in a variety of intervention programs to empower using the Tridaya concept consisting of social development, economic and physical environment. One prominent program is the Tourism Community Empowerment National Program (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pariwisata–(PNPM-P)). Community development programs in coastal ecotourism development in this area have been conducted since 2006. Various efforts to empower the community have not yet make the fishing communities become self-sufficient. On the other hand Suharto (2009) revealed that it is due to the community socio-economic activities have not connected to the region potential. Based on the problems of fishermen settlement space observed in this study, the role of connectivity of fishermen settlement space potencies with coastal ecotourism activities in the sea, land and cultural tourism, which can improve performance and economic outcomes of fishing communities, has not yet optimal. So the purpose of this study is, to produce an ecotourism-based fishermen settlement development concept. Stages of research conducted, among others, primary and secondary data collection. The collected data are analyzed descriptively to illustrate the availability of facilities and infrastructure at the study site. The results of this analysis then utilized as the basis of the concept of coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement development.

### **Framework Theory**

#### **Fishermen Settlement**

Sastra and Marlina (2006) states that the settlement is a territorial unit where housing is located. Housing as a human habitation has the potential and problems by location and environment. Furthermore, according to Silas, (1998) settlement development is a process of comprehensive interaction between the occupants, the location and the environment as a result of social, cultural and economic activities. Therefore, the development of fishermen settlements can be connected with the public activities in the coastal region. According Juhana (2001) the shape and pattern of fishermen settlement in Kampung Bajoe, Bone regency of South Sulawesi, generally has extended building layout following the shoreline and consists of several blocks, leading to both onshore and in the direction of the beach. The house locations are grouped in three categories, namely (a) on the ground/ land; (b) in between of land and water on which it is influenced by the tide; and (c) on the water surface. Thus, human activities on coastal settlements require spaces of social, cultural and economic. The growth of activity spaces in

fishermen settlement in fisheries sectors can be connected with coastal ecotourism activity space through the feeder roads that are adjusted to the characteristics of fishermen settlement layout.

#### **Human and Physical Environment Relations in Fisherman Settlement Space**

Tuan (1977) explains that every human being has a scheme of space though not conscious. It is generally only realized in ritual and cultural events. Each culture has a different perception of the space scheme (spatial), but all have in common universal values. The universal values embodied as individual beings and social beings, which in everyday life are always interacting with fellow human beings and to the living environment. According to Rapoport (1977), lay out is a form of spatial arrangement plan of the physical environment in which there is a organizational relationship between various objects and human that are separated in certain spaces. Conceptually spatial emphasis on the most dependent processes, namely (a) the process that specialized activities in a region corresponding to the function, (b) the process of physical availability procurement for the needs of space for activities such as working space, shelter, transportation and communications. (c) The process of procurement and integration of spaces between different parts of the earth's surface which is placed for the activities, including outer space as well as inner space which containing a variety of resources.

Tuan's(1977) opinion when associated with the Rapoport's (1977) one describes that the universal cultural value will be realized in everyday human life which is always interacting to meet their needs. This is a reflection that people needs adaptations and arrangements in an effort to unite with the community and the environment where he lives. A discussion on human and settlement spaces (physical) described above refers on the result of relationship between humans and the physical environment and its function in the provision of physical availability to meet human needs for social and cultural, and economic activities. This is the basis for understanding aspects of coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement. Aspects of the study on the potential of coastal are accessibility and better facility provision to support the concept of ecotourism-based coastal fishermen settlement development. It is expected that this will be a positive influence on improving the performance and economic outcomes of fishing communities.

#### **Facilities and Infrastructure in Fishermen Settlement**

Ekaputra (2012) states that fishing community activities must be supported by economic facilities in the form of production facilities in both housing and industrial scale. In the residential scale, economic facilities may be dried fish, dazed, and prawn crackers maker. While in the industrial scale the economic facilities can be fish and crabs canning. Furthermore, according to Ekaputra (2012), the marketing of processed products can be marketed locally in shops, markets and exports. Similarly, trade and business processing services must be supported by the fishing port (Pelabuhan Pendaratan Ikan - PPI) and the Fish Auction Centre (Tempat Pelelangan Ikan - TPI). Completeness of the means mentioned above, has a direct effect on the productivity improvement of society and

the improvement of settlement functions into services such as education and research tourism. In addition to this, the needs of infrastructure and facilities are necessary in order to create a comfortable living environment condition, clean and healthy.

Availability of infrastructure and facilities could support the productivity performance of the fishing communities. Based on the foregoing opinion, infrastructure and facilities at the fishermen settlement are as follows: (a) the need for environmental facilities such as fish port facilities (PPI), fish auction centre (TPI), cooling place, wet fish processing place into dried / salted fish, smoked and boiling place, warehousing and trading facilities such as shops, kiosks and stalls for grocery, (b) infrastructure needs such as roads, water supply, drainage, sewerage, garbage disposal and canals for boat mooring. In realizing the ideal settlement area, need considerations on the necessity of settlement infrastructure and facilities based on the needs of the residents in conducting various social, cultural and economic activities. This meant that the settlement infrastructure and facilities can play a role in the manner intended, without causing conflicts in the utilization of settlement space. Besides settlement infrastructure and facilities will affect the physical quality and support social, cultural and economic interaction, particularly in improving the performance and economic outcomes of fishing communities

### **Coastal Ecotourism Development Principle**

Ecotourism is defined as a form of tourism that emphasizes the responsibility towards environment, provide economic benefits and maintain the cultural integrity of local people (Tuwo, 2011). Therefore, the ecotourism development principles that must be met, namely: (a) prevent and mitigate the impact of the ecotourism activities on the landscape, (b) educate eco-tourist and local communities about the importance of conservation, (c) regulating and managing ecotourism attraction zone, (d) community involvement, (e) all development efforts including facilities and utilities must maintain environmental harmony. Furthermore, according to From (2004), the development of ecotourism should have the appeal of nature and culture of coastal communities. Coastal ecotourism potential in various socio-cultural, economic and environmental activities is an attraction for eco-tourist to visit an area with the intention of learning from the local community, not the other way around. Eco-tourists do not demand extra performances and entertainment, but to encourage local people give the local performance/culture. Tuwo' (2011) opinion when associated From' (2004) opinion on the principle and the attractiveness of coastal areas that have relevance and potential development of land and sea, operationally demand the provision of facilities, utilities, comfort and security supported by local culture while maintaining social cultural activities that does not cause environmental damage. Similarly, the availability of transport facilities, accommodation based on local culture, including local tour guide.

### **Fishermen Society Cultural Asset for Coastal Ecotourism Development Component**

According to Keesing (1989), culture is a system of ideas or cognitive system that serves as a guide to life and reference.

Culture in society also shows a pattern of social behavior as a means to interpret and make sense of the events that occur in the environment. Any ideas and cultural practices are generally functional in community lives. According Kusnadi (2009), in conjunction with coastal fishing communities on the north of Java island, there are some behavior patterns in the exploitation of fisheries resources that the fishermen portray four behaviors as follows: (a) continuously exploit fishery resources; (b) exploiting accompanied by the destruction of the environment; (c) exploit the fishery resources, accompanied by groups of fishermen using destruction way such as fish bombing; (d) exploit fishery resources combined with conservation measures by way of conservation of coral reefs, mangroves and operate environmentally friendly nets.

Keesing' opinion (1989) when associated to opinion of Kusnadi (2009) shows that fishing communities generally do not have a positive attitude yet in the activity of fishing resources, which method to exploit fishery resources are not combined with conservation measures. The above discussion is intended to describe aspects of culture and commitment on indigenous communities, particularly fishing communities in the study area and its influence on the formation of readiness and awareness of the public to understand the importance of conservation of coastal areas. Conservation commitment directly influences the improvement of environmental quality and performance and economic outcomes improvement through the utilization and potential of coastal areas development such as cultural assets and mangroves potential can be developed by taking into account those assets as coastal ecotourism development component

### **Settlement Space Integration Approach with Coastal Ecotourism**

Space integration is a process of bringing together the components in interlinked space to form linkages that support the function space. According to Boe and Hanquet (1999) in the process of space integration there are several components that must be met, namely; (a) ease of attainment to the location, (b) economic power, (c) the integration of space, (d) natural assets, and (e) cultural assets. The five components mentioned above are interrelated and synergistic establish connectedness of various socio-cultural, economic activities, functionally in settlement spaces. Furthermore Boe and Hanquet (1999) suggested that the space integration approach can also be used to understand the unification of space, namely: (a) the relationship between the two territories /settlements/urban network and the increased influence of the urban space, (b) the relative growth of flow / cross boundary, and (c) the growth of the relative density at the boundaries of the region.

Integration approach can be used in the development of coastal settlement areas aimed at improving the welfare of the community as well as the potential linkages between coastal areas. This is in accordance with the opinion of Zen (1999) which says that the approach to the development of coastal areas aims to develop the potential that can be done by people with what they have to improve their quality of life. Improving the quality of life should be construed as motivation to unite in harmony between natural resources, human and technology by

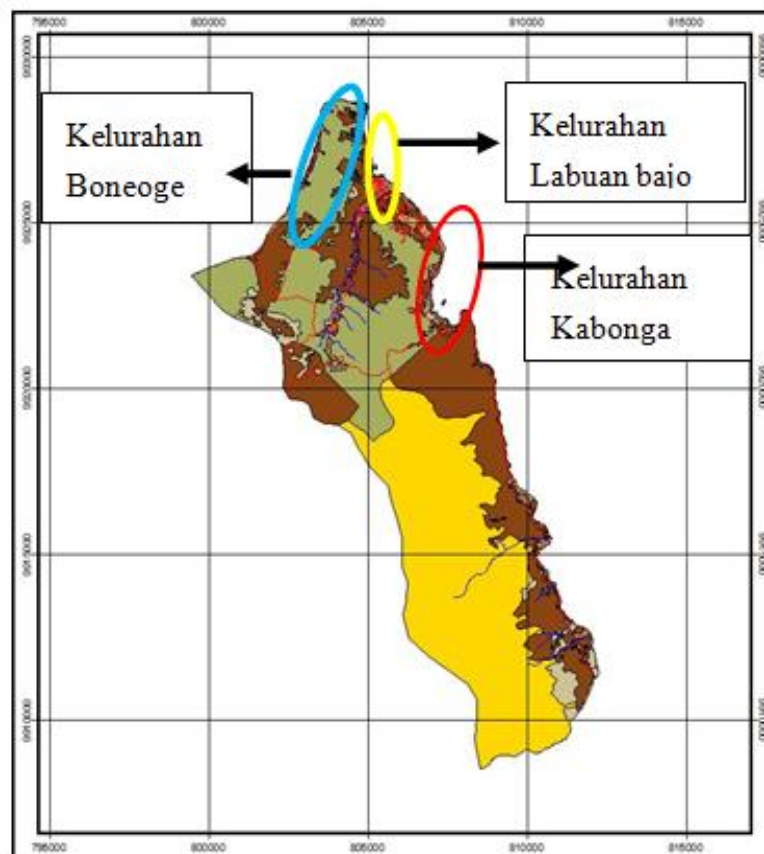
considering the environmental capacity. In line with the development of coastal settlements, fishermen community development activities such as various government intervention programs have been implemented focusing on social, economic and physical aspects with a stimulus program concept. However, intervention programs are less involved community participation as a party which has ideas, motivation and know the potential and needs for the future. According to Silas (1993) settlement development process as an integration effort of houses with the opportunity to raise all kinds of natural resources, social economy and the environment will be effective when carried out by the community itself. Zen (1999) opinion, when associated with Silas (1993) can explain the importance of integration between aspects of community development with the potential of coastal areas such as natural resources, people, and technology to improve the productivity of fishing communities. It is also in accordance to Santosa (2000) opinion which states that a variety of social, cultural and economic activities as well as fishermen settlement locations should be analyzed according to the potential of coastal areas. Therefore, the connectivity (integration) needs to be established through the development of settlements which aims to improve the welfare of the

settlements space approach can only be achieved by physical and functional dimensions interrelation. There are 4 weaknesses that must be addressed in the development of ecotourism potential of coastal areas, namely: (a) lack of coordination (b) lack of funds, (c) lack of public awareness (g) the market demands. The findings presented above can be the basis for understanding the object of research and studies in an effort to improve the aspects of performance and economic outcomes of fishing communities.

## DISCUSSION

### Scope of Study Area

There are 3 coastal settlement locations that can be developed for coastal ecotourism activities. However, the location of the proposed study is Sub district of Labuan Bajo, Boneoge and Kabonga located in District Banawa Donggala Central Sulawesi. The reasons for the selection of study sites can be seen in Figure 1



Source: Bappeda (2010)

**Figure 1. Map of Research Location**

community and to encourage linkages between coastal fishermen settlement space and space with a potential marine coastal ecotourism. Development of coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement can be optimized according to Latif (2011) opinion that explained integration of coastal ecotourism

Based on the reasons for selecting the location for the development of the area that has the potential to serve as a regional tourism development is done by weighting for each sub region in three locations. Figure 1 is the result of cumulative assessment of each factor in each sub district in Donggala.

## Determining the Ecotourism-Based Fishermen Settlement Development Priority Zone

In determining the factors that affect the ecotourism based fishermen settlement, Imroatul and Ardy (2012) outlines the factors that form the basis, as follows; (Table 1)

**Table 1. Value Factors Supporting Each Sub District In Donggala**

No	Factor	Sub District		
		Boneoge	Labuan Bajo	Kabonga
1	Quality of human resources	Primary/junior high school	Primary/junior high school	Primary/junior high school
2	Community socioeconomic culture condition	There are seafood-based business activity	There are seafood based business activity	There are seafood-based business activity
3	availability of service facilities and infrastructure	Less Useful	Very Useful	Less Useful
4	Availability of ecotourism facilities	Useful	Very Useful	Useful
5	Potency of Natural Environment	Coastal	Coastal	Coastal
6	The designated area-based Donggala Spatial Planning 2009/2029	Not Suitable	Suitable for development ecotourism area	Not Suitable

Source: Imroatul modification and Ardy(2012)

development in the coastal city of Donggala as follows;

## The quality of human resources

Availability of adequate human resources is one of important factor in supporting the settlement area.

**Table 2. Analysis of Condition-Based Ecotourism Coastal Fishermen Settlement**

Factor	Teory	Linkages of research findings in Labuan Bajo with theory
<b>Location Accessibility Aspect</b>		
Labuan Bajo is located on the coast of Labuan Bajo can be accessed from several directions to the city center, either by sea, Land	Development of a variety of coastal natural resources in the form of socio-cultural, economic and tourism can be done both on land and sea (Tuwo, 2011). Development of coastal settlements involving the community as actors (Santosa, 2000)	Accessibility to a convenient location has the potential for development of land and sea tourism-based. This is in accordance to Tuwo (2011) opinion. Community involvement as actors of ecotourism can be enhanced by the presence of guidance and assistance, in accordance to Santosa (2000) opinion.
<b>Social Economic Activity</b>		
Fishery, plantation and mangrove-based community business activities are not optimal yet.	Develop what they have to improve their quality of life (Zen, 1999). Fishermen settlements should be developed to support the needs of the community (Santosa, 2000).	Community activities in fisheries business are not optimal yet, must be improved in order to develop what they have, according opinions of Zen (1999) and Santosa (2000).
<b>Settlement facilities and infrastructure Service Aspect</b>		
Condition of the existing infrastructure and facilities need to be improved.	Fishermen settlement development should be supported by environmental facilities such as fishing harbor, (PPI) and Fish Auction Place (TPI), a fish drying area, storage and trading and services facilities. Ekaputra (2012)	Adequate infrastructure and facilities in fishermen settlement at the same time supporting the aesthetic value of coastal ecotourism-based settlements needs to be fixed. This is supported by Ekaputra(2012), which states that the fishermen settlements should be supported by adequate infrastructure and facilities.
<b>Availability of Facilities and Attractiveness of Ecotourism</b>		
Trade facilities and services in Labuan Bajo fishermen settlement space that has cultural and	Ecotourism development should have attractiveness of natural and cultural of	Coastal tourism development aims to support efforts to conserve the environment, cultural
<b>Availability of Facilities and Attractiveness of Ecotourism</b>		
natural attractions have not yet optimal.	coastal communities From (2004). Development of ecotourism benefits economically, culturally and maintains natural preservation (Tuwo, 2011).	and natural so as to provide economic benefits to the community and the government. This corresponds with From (2004) and Tuwo (2011) opinions.
<b>Coastal Ecotourism-Based Settlement Space Integration Approach</b>		
Integration of coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement space with residential development is not optimal yet	Settlement development as the integration efforts of houses with the opportunity to raise all kinds of natural resources, socio-economic and environmental carried out by the community itself (Silas, 1993). Space integration approach can be understood with the unification of space, namely: (a) the relationship between the two territories / urban networks and the increased influence of the urban space, and (b) relative density growth on area boundaries (Boe and Hanquet, 1999). Integration of settlement space approach with coastal ecotourism can only be achieved with physical dimensions and functional interrelation. Latif (2011).	Fishermen settlement space integration with ecotourism can be done with the help of the community in accordance to Silas (1993) opinion. To optimize the integration of residential space with ecotourism, connections are established in the form of feeder roads.

Source: Results of analysis

Table 1 above shows that, the identification of human resource quality characteristics, socio-cultural, economic and physical environment in each region, can be used to determine the potential of ecotourism based fishermen settlement

The quality of human resources is related to the level of public education that has been taken, it will be correlated in supporting the growth and development of the region, by conducting training, management and technical skills.

According to data in Table 1 shows the Labuan Bajo sub district with a population of 2,546 and 3.45 km<sup>2</sup> covered area, indicating high community participation in conservation activities to preserve the environment, the availability of local culture as an interesting characteristic to be studied and preserved in terms of mangrove environmental preservation. While Boneoge sub district with population of 3,146 inhabited areas of 5.10 km<sup>2</sup>, and Kabonga sub district with population of 2,776 with area of approximately 5.64 possess less potency in mangrove coastal environments. Both of these areas have a low participation rate to maintenance and preserve the mangrove.

### Community socioeconomic culture condition

Socio economic conditions assessed is the level of income of fishermen and processed fishery products business conducted by fishing communities. In the sub district of Labuan Bajo region there are processed fish products businesses into a shredded and smoked fish. But in sub districts Boneoge, Kabonga, there is no attempt to process fish. This affects the economic development of fishing communities.

### Availability of service facilities and infrastructure

Residential infrastructure services availability is include the availability of utility services water, roads, sanitation and drainage, electricity, waste management, and communication. Basically all three areas of the research have been met the needs with fairly good condition, it is just still need improvement and enhancement. This also applies to aspects of service availability on education, health, economy, places of worship places. Availability of social and community facilities are met well.

### Availability of ecotourism facilities

Ecotourism facilities associated with trading facilities as a means of ecotourism product marketing, fishing harbor facility (PPI), fish auction facilities (TPI) as well as the tourists' boat service for fishing and diving. In the fishermen settlement in sub district Boneoge, and Kabonga ecotourism facilities availability is still limited to cultural tourism travel while other sector facilities are undeveloped. While in sub district Labuan Bajo, ecotourism has complete facilities such as PPI and boat building industries as well as the eco-tourism service facilities in the form of boat that can be used by the public for fishing, sailing, and diving.

### Potency of Coastal Environment

The location is quite good along the coast and not isolated. In general, the three areas of research, the coastal environmental conditions have been good. Based on the potential of the five factors analyzed, the Labuan Bajo fishermen settlement is selected because (a) the presence of environmental conservation, (b) the business of processed fish, (c) there is a fishing port facility (PPI).

### Based on Donggala Spatial Planning 2009-2029, Labuan Bajo village is tourism development area.

From the six factors mentioned above it can be concluded that the Labuan Bajo village according to its position in the coastal

region. The region has a unique characteristic (two) Matra space and community. Potential space consisting of mountains, plains, sea and Makassar Strait and the Gulf of Palu. While the uniqueness of communities that inhabit space fishing settlement consists of tribes/ethnic homogeneity. The potential of coastal areas, can be integrated space with understanding the space unification fishing settlement with ecotourism.

### Analysis and Discussion on Coastal Ecotourism-Based Fishermen Settlement Development Direction

Development of coastal ecotourism based fishermen settlement emphasizes the importance of regional functional improvement with increasing facilities and utility demand on settlement that can support and service the activities of fishermen community that is focused on: a) Potential locations, (b) socio-cultural, economy conditions (c) availability of service facilities and infrastructure, (d) availability of coastal eco-tourism facilities, and integration of fishermen settlement space with coastal ecotourism. Table 2 describes the analysis of the condition of the ecotourism-based fishermen settlement. Table 2 above shows that the sub district of Labuan Bajo have better access to the location, because the transportation network systems of land, sea and air to the area of coastal settlements in Donggala can be accessed from several directions to the city center, both from land and from the sea. Based on the accessibility of the area, then the concept of the development of coastal settlements in Labuan Bajo City, Donggala should be applied between the settlements and the economy. Potential coastal areas can be pursued for a variety of activities both on land and sea. Activity on seascapes include swimming, fishing, sailing and diving, while on the land in the form of sports, as well as various social cultural and economy of fishing communities. This is in accordance with opinion, stating that the fishermen settlement should be developed to support the ongoing needs of the community with regard to the potential location, economic activity, and social and cultural activities that can be ecotourism -based settlement development concept.

### Conclusions

In accordance with the objectives and stages of research, the concept of ecotourism-based settlement development needs to consider the following matters:

- Factors affecting the concept of the of ecotourism-based coastal fishermen settlement development in the sub district of Labuan Bajo quite positively, associated with a very favorable location of aspects of accessibility. While aspects of existing conditions, the availability of supporting infrastructure and ecotourism-based service facilities are still very limited.
- Only few infrastructures already meet appropriate standards and the needs of society, namely water and taps, drainage, electricity, and communications. While the environmental facilities are vital and need to be provided such as fish auction place (TPI), fish smoked and drying area, and warehousing.
- Availability of economic, social and cultural facilities such as trade places and local culinary business can support coastal ecotourism-based fishermen settlement functionally.

- Settlement infrastructure and facilities development is preferably through strengthening active participation of fishing communities through community capacity improvement.
- Development of physical settlement is directed in a way to develop settlements in groups / institutions that form the basis for improving the quality of the environment by the persistence of regulation and preservation of mangrove forests.
- Of attributes identification on activities in space, reflecting the different needs of settlements facilities and coastal ecotourism services. Each of these zones based on the facilities needed, but must be integrated.

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